

Carangidæ.*Caranx dentex*, Bl. Schn.*Caranx trachurus*, Linn.*Trachynotus glaucus*, Linn.**Scombridæ.***Scomber colias*, Linn.**Trichiuridæ.***Lepidopus caudatus*, Euphrasen.**Bramidæ.***Brama Raii*, Bl.**Gobiidæ.***Gobius maderensis*, Cuv. & Val.**Echeneidæ.***Echeneis lineata*, Menzies.*Echeneis brachyptera*, Lowe.**Blenniidæ.***Blennius sanguinolentus*, Pall.*Blennius gattorugine*, Bl.*Blennius ocellaris*, Linn.**Tetrodontidæ.***Tetrodon Spengleri*, Bl.**XXXII.—On the Genus *Lichia* of Cuvier.**

By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

THE genus *Lichia* was established by Cuvier in 1817, when, although it was stated that there were several species, only one of these was mentioned by name, viz. *L. amia*, Linn., which must therefore be regarded as the typical species of the genus. In Cuvier and Valenciennes's 'Histoire Naturelle de Poissons' three more species were added, viz. *L. glauca*, Linn., *L. vadiago*, Risso, and *L. calcar*, Bl., whilst a young stage of *L. amia* was described under the name of *Porthmeus*

argenteus. Guichenot subsequently described a fifth species as belonging to the genus *Lichia*, naming it *L. albacora*. The relations of this last species are not very evident, but *L. calcar*, Bl., is, without much doubt, based on a young example of *Scombroides saliens*, Bl.

Lüiken, recognizing that *L. glauca* should be regarded as generically distinct from *L. amia* and *L. vadiago*, on account of the smaller mouth and the absence of pseudobranchiæ, proposed to retain the name *Lichia* for the former species and to designate the two latter by the generic name *Porthmeus*. This is obviously inadmissible; the name *Lichia* must be given to *L. amia*, whilst *Porthmeus* is a synonym of it. After examining examples of the three species in the British Museum Collection I have arrived at the conclusion that *L. glauca* must be included in the genus *Trachynotus*, Lacep., and that the other species are certainly not congeneric, so that I propose to distinguish *L. vadiago* by the new generic name *Campegramma*.

It has been stated that *L. glauca* may be distinguished from *Trachynotus* by the stronger dentition, more pointed snout, and less produced dorsal and anal fins. The first supposed difference is, so far as I can see, non-existent; as regards the second and third, which are in any case not of generic importance, the form of the snout is exactly the same in *L. glauca* as in *Trachynotus Baillonii*, Lacep., whilst the extent to which the dorsal and anal rays are produced is subject to great variation in the different species, and in *T. Baillonii*, which is in most respects nearest *L. glauca*, they are more produced than in any other.

L. glauca should therefore be named *Trachynotus glaucus*, Linn., whilst for *Trachynotus glaucus*, Bl., I propose the name *T. palometa*.

The differences between the genera *Lichia* and *Campegramma* can be seen in the following diagnoses:—

LICHIA, Cuv.

Body oblong, compressed, covered with small pointed scales. Mouth wide; premaxillaries protractile; maxillary exposed distally, with supplemental bone; jaws with rather broad bands of numerous small pointed teeth; vomerine and palatine teeth present. Pseudobranchiæ present. Dorsal with an anterior portion composed of a few spines which are free in the adult, and a long posterior soft-rayed portion. Anal preceded by two free spines, equal in length to the soft dorsal. Pectorals rather short, not falcate. Caudal

widely forked. Lateral line ascending above the pectoral, thence descending in a long reversed curve on the lower half of the side, becoming straight posteriorly.

A single species, *L. amia*, Linn.

CAMPOGRAMMA, gen. nov.

Differs from the preceding genus in the rounded scales, the jaws with a single series of rather strong conical teeth, the anal shorter than the soft dorsal, the pectoral of moderate length and falcate, and the lateral line forming a long even curve anteriorly, straight posteriorly.

A single species, *C. vadigo*, Risso.

XXXIII.—*Descriptions of new Snakes in the Collection of the British Museum.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Tretanorhinus tæniatus.

Head small, narrow; eye small. Nasals in contact with each other behind the rostral; a pair of small internasals, followed by three præfrontals, the median of which is pentagonal and twice as long as broad; frontal once and a half as long as broad, as long as its distance from the rostral, shorter than the parietals; loreal a little longer than deep; two præ- and two postoculars; temporals 1+2 or 2+3; 8 upper labials, fourth entering the eye; 4 or 5 lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields; posterior chin-shields longer than the anterior and separated from each other by scales. Scales in 21 rows, striated and keeled. Ventrals 168; anal divided; subcaudals 81. Greyish olive, with a broad, white lateral band occupying the three outer series of scales; this band bordered above by a blackish streak extending to the tip of the snout and passing through the eye; sides of snout and lower surface of head blackish, dotted with white; a dark median streak on the occiput and nape, reappearing on the tail; three ill-defined dark streaks along the belly.

Total length 570 millim.; tail 130.

A single female specimen from the Rio Sapayo, N.W. Ecuador, altitude 450 feet.

Opisthotropis lateralis.

Snout short, rounded, much depressed, feebly projecting beyond the mouth. Rostral a little broader than deep, well